

THURSDAY, June 8, 1769.

B O S T O N.

THOSE, who have subdued nations and ravaged empires, have not fail'd of writers, who have recorded their heroic deeds, and raised literary monuments to their memory. But let not the Hero—rather the Homicide, who has, in one day, ruin'd whole provinces;—let not the Tyrant, who has owed his greatness to the slavery of millions, be celebrated in the records of fame, while the patron of science, the friend of mankind, and the advocate of religion, who has always aim'd at promoting the happiness of the world has his actions pass'd over in silence, and his name buried in oblivion. Rather, let those public robbers—the enemies of their species, be held in everlasting contempt and detestation; while these worthies, who, like the all-cheering sun, have diffus'd their benign influences around, have their names transmitted with honor to the latest posterity.

To commemorate the virtues of men of this latter character, who have acted their part well on the stage of life, is always grateful to generous minds; and while benevolence and gratitude prompt to it, the voice of the world justly demands it. Of this character was the Rev'd EDWARD HOLYOKE, late President of HARVARD COLLEGE, who departed this life last Thursday, about three o'clock in the morning in the eightieth year of his age. An attempt therefore, to produce to view some of the many excellent qualities that distinguish'd him cannot but be approv'd by all, but the foes of virtue.

This venerable man was descended from an ancient and reputable family, but far from entirely deriving his dignity from that, which is too often the case of many, his own worth would have adorn'd any family.

His natural powers, which were very good, were greatly improved by an education at the COLLEGE; and after he had received it's honors, he did not neglect his studies, but prosecuted them with vigor and success, and accumulated a great fund of useful knowledge, in History, the learned Languages, and the Sciences in general; but especially in Natural Philosophy and the Mathematics, in which he was eminent.

Such a man could not remain long unnoticed; he was therefore soon elected a TUTOR of the COLLEGE, and not long after a FELLOW of the CORPORATION; both of which stations he fill'd with reputation to himself, and advantage to the Society, with whose interests he was so nearly concern'd.

While he was promoting the cause of literature, and preparing youths for usefulness among mankind, he prosecuted the study of theology, to fit himself for advancing the cause of religion in the Church of GOD. And after he had served the College for a few years, he was call'd to take upon him the pastoral care of a flock of CHRIST in MARLBHEAD. This charge he executed, as he did all others, with care and fidelity, and exhibited in his life, a comment upon the doctrines he taught, shewing by his conduct, that the religion of JESUS had an abiding influence upon his own heart. Tho' he was fix'd in his principles of religion, and openly defended what he tho't to be the pure doctrines of the Gospel; yet he was far from being severe against those who differed from him in some things, if at the same time, they appear'd to be sincere enquirers after truth. He considered Catholicism as an excellent part of the character of a good man; and hardly to censure and anathematize those, who cannot think in all points of religion just as we do, appear'd to him to discover, not only an arrogant disposition, but also a great want of that amiable temper, and that extensive charity which the Gospel of JESUS recommends. While he was in his pastoral charge he shone much as a Preacher, his pulpit performances attracting a general notice; and his distinguished figure as a public Speaker, in conjunction with his many other excellent accomplishments, pointed him out as a person proper to fill some more conspicuous station in life. Accordingly, when the PRESIDENTSHIP of the COLLEGE was vacant, in Anno 1737, he was chosen by the Hon. and Rev. CORPORATION and OVERSEERS, to fill that important place; for which, as it is well known to every one who has had the happiness to be under his care, he was finely turn'd. Indeed he seem'd to be by nature form'd for the Government to which he was elected, having an admirable talent for commanding the respect and reverence of those committed to his charge, and supporting the honor of his station. His public appearances were noble, and the affairs of COMMEMORATION were always conducted by him with a dignity peculiar to himself. For strict integrity and impartial justice, he was an example worthy the imitation of all who have any concern in public life: Neither family connexions, nor the ties of friendship could ever bias him; and in determining censures, he was always govern'd by the nature of the offence, and the good of the Society. But tho' he had the strictest regard to the preserving of Government and good order, yet he was far from taking pleasure in punishing offenders, and often did it with a reluctant heart; tho' for the public good he tho't it necessary. Among his Pupils he always distinguish'd merit far beyond birth or fortune; and the virtuous and ingenious were always sure (however low their circumstances might be) of obtaining his peculiar notice. The distinguishing of such, he justly tho't, had a direct tendency to advance literature, and subvert the interests of the COLLEGE, which he was ever desirous of promoting to the utmost of his power.

In his private character he was truly amiable. As a husband he discover'd a manly tenderness, which could not but inspire the sincerest regard and most la-

ting esteem. As a father, he shone in the government of his family, which, though strict, was ever gentle. While by a certain dignity of behavior, he commanded the reverence of his children, by the winning mildness of a friend, he conciliated their affections, and gained their greatest confidence and tenderest love; and their obedience, not flowing from a servile fear, but from more generous principles, was never by constraint, but always yielded with pleasure.

He had a most friendly heart, and his friendships were lasting: No turns of fortune, with regard to those he had once accounted his friends, ever induc'd him to alter his conduct towards them; and by nothing could they forfeit his esteem, but by discovering that they were not possess'd of those virtues for which he had taken them into his friendship.

He had such an honesty of mind as is seldom found. Whenever he pass'd any encomiums, they were not the words of empty adulation, but the real dictates of a sincere heart. When he told any of their faults (which he never declin'd, when he tho't it would answer any valuable purpose) he did it with all plainness; but yet free from the bluntness of a rustic, he executed it in such a manner, that it seldom fail'd of being well receiv'd.

He had a liberal soul that devis'd liberal things; and his ears were ever open to the cries of the distressed: He was always ready to acts of kindness, and he never dealt his favors sparingly. Many of the sons of HARVARD can witness to his bounty, which has often reliev'd them in difficulties, and assist'd them in their education: When any thing for the public good was set on foot, he was ever ready to help it forward to the utmost of his power, and when he bestow'd any thing for such a purpose, the largeness of his mind was always discover'd.

As a man of piety he was far from being ostentatious, but his whole behavior was strictly virtuous and exemplary; his attendance on religious exercises steady and devotional, and his walk with God in secret constant. In short, in whatever character we view him, he appears to have been possess'd of so many excellencies, as cannot fail to attract the esteem of all those who regard merit.

He retain'd his vigor of body and strength of mind to an uncommon degree in his advanced age, and continued to perform all the duties of his function, with his usual punctuality, till about ten months ago; when it pleas'd the sovereign Ruler of the universe to visit him with a severe disorder, which soon reduced him to a very languid state, and left no hopes of his recovery. Till about ten days before his death he was able to walk about, but after that was entirely confin'd to his bed. Tho' his long sickness he discover'd great patience, and a resignation to the divine will; and we doubt not, that patience had it's perfect work, and that he is now gone from this world of sickness and pain, to the heaven of rest; where his labors are at an end, and his works follow him.

The Funeral was attended Yesterday in the Afternoon, by the Honorable and Reverend Overseers and Corporation of the College, the Honorable House of Representatives of the Province, a great Number of Ministers from various Parts of the Country, and by many other Gentlemen of Distinction. The Attendants upon the Funeral being too numerous for the College Chapel, the Corps was carried to the Meeting-House; where a Latin Oration, suitable to the mournful Occasion, was delivered by Professor SEWALL, a Prayer made by the Rev. Mr. APPLETON, and the Solemnity there clos'd with a Funeral Anthem, by the Undergraduates of the College. The Corps, preceded by the Tutors, Librarian, resident Graduates and Undergraduates, was carried round one of the Squares in the lower Part of the Town, thence to the College, and thro' a Part of the Yard to the Burying-Ground, where it was deposited. Thus were committed to the Dust the Remains of that truly excellent Man—PRESIDENT HOLYOKE: May those who attend'd this Solemnity, not content themselves with having paid the Funeral Rites, but continue to adore his Memory, by following his amiable Example!

Wednesday, June 7, 1769.

Last Saturday Afternoon, there being a clear Sky, the Transit of the Planet Venus over the Sun's Disc was very plainly observ'd here, thro' smok'd Glasses, by those who were endow'd with strong visual Faculties:—We hear a very compleat and accurate Observation of the above Transit was taken at Cambridge, by the Hollisian Professor of Mathematicks and Philosophy at Harvard College in that Place; and it is to be hoped that proper Observations of this uncommon Phenomenon have been made in different parts of the World, by those who have a suitable Apparatus for the purpose, that so the Solution of a very grand and difficult Problem in Astronomy may be obtained, viz. That of determining the Sun's Parallax, or, its true distance from the Earth; which is inaccessible any other way, and without which, the true Dimensions of the Solar System, & the several Orbs of which it is compos'd can never be ascertained, nor the Magnitudes and Denities of the Sun, Planets and Comets assign'd. —So extremely rare are these Phenomena, that till that which was observ'd in 1761, there never was but one seen before since the Creation, and that by

two Persons only: And now this opportunity is past, the present Race of Mankind may take their leave of these Transits, as no other will happen till the 9th of December in the Year 1874

The following we omitted in our last for want of Room, altho' we published a Sheet & an half.

The SPEECH of his EXCELLENCY the Right Honourable NORBORNE Baron de BOTETOURT, his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the same, in the General Assembly, convened at the Capitol on Monday the 30th Day of May, 1769.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

THE King having been graciously pleas'd to appoint me to the high Office of his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor General of this his ancient and loyal Colony and Dominion of Virginia, I lost no Time in repairing to my Government, in order to enter as soon as possible upon the Execution of the important Trust committed to my Charge; and give me Leave to assure you, that it is with the greatest Satisfaction, I have now, in Obedience to his Majesty's Command, the Honour to meet you in General Assembly.

You, Gentlemen, who know intimately the true Interests of the Colony, are the best Judges of the Measures necessary to be pursued for its Advantage and Prosperity; and the frequent Experience his Majesty has had of your Zeal and Wisdom, leaves no Room in the Royal Breast to doubt that you will give me all such Advice and Assistance as may enable me to promote and render permanent the Happiness of Virginia; a steady Pursuit of which is the first and great Command of my Royal Master, who entertains the most paternal Affection for all his Subjects in every Part of his Dominions, however remote from the Seat of his Empire, and makes the general Happiness of them all equally the Object of his Royal Care and Attention.

For my own Part, however conscious I may be of Want of Ability, I shall not doubt, through your Counsel and Support, to be enabled to do my Duty as becomes a faithful Servant to the best of Sovereigns, and a most sincere Friend to the Welfare of this Colony. It is to these Principles I am to trust for Success in my Administration, and I hope by my Actions to merit your Confidence and Affection.

It is with great Satisfaction I have the Honour to acquaint you, that her Majesty was last November happily delivered of a Princess, and that both are well.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses, I HAVE nothing to ask, but that you consider well, and follow exactly, without Passion or Prejudice, the real Interests of those you have the Honour to represent; they are most certainly consistent with the Prosperity of Great-Britain, and so they will forever be found, when pursued with Temper and Moderation.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

IT is a peculiar Felicity to me, and a great Addition to the many Honours I have received from my Royal Master, that I have it in Command from his Majesty to declare and communicate, what will be so honourable to this Colony, and must therefore be so agreeable to you, his gracious Intention, that for the future his Chief Governors of Virginia shall reside within their Government. To his EXCELLENCY the Right Honourable NORBORNE Baron de BOTETOURT, his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the same.

The humble ADDRESS of the COUNCIL.

May it please your EXCELLENCY, WE his Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Council of this his most ancient Colony and Dominion of Virginia, now met in General Assembly, return your Excellency our hearty Thanks for your kind and affectionate Speech at the Opening of this Session.

And as every Event that adds to the domestic Happiness of the best of Sovereigns, must give the sincerest Joy to all his Subjects, we beg Leave to rejoice with your Lordship on the safe Delivery of the Queen, and the Birth of another Princess.

Our Minds are fill'd with the most lively Sentiments of Gratitude to his Majesty, for his great Goodness in appointing a Governor in Chief to reside among us.

The Arrival of your Lordship in that Capacity has diffus'd a general Joy through the whole country; and we flatter ourselves, from your Lordship's Experience, and great Knowledge in the true Principles of Government, that when the Annals of these Times shall be handed down to Posterity, they will here begin a new Era; your Lordship's Administration will be distinguish'd by the Love of Order, the steady and impartial Distribution of Justice, and the Constitution will be fix'd on the solid Basis of public Liberty.

Permit us, my Lord, to indulge this pleasing Hope, and to assure your Excellency, in the strongest manner, of our unshaken Fidelity to his Majesty, and our firm Attachment to his sacred Person and Government; on the Support of which, we are fully convinced, the Safety and Prosperity of this Colony will entirely depend.

To which his Excellency was pleas'd to return the following ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Council, IT is impossible to be more pleas'd and oblig'd than I am by every Word in your most affectionate Address. I rejoice in your Ideas; and will report to my Royal Master, that his Council of Virginia will yield to none of his Subjects, in Loyalty and Devotion to his sacred Person and Government.

SALEM, May 30.

AT a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Salem, that have an Estate of Freehold in Land, within this Province or Territory, of forty Shillings per Annum, at the least, or other Estate to the Value of forty Pounds Sterling, at the Court-House, so called, in said Salem, [by Adjournment] May 27, 1769.

VOTED, That the following Instructions be given to their Representatives, viz.

To Messieurs RICHARD DERRY, jun. and JOHN PICKERING, jun.

GENTLEMEN,

OUR electing you to represent us in the General Assembly of the Province, at a Time when the Situation of publick Affairs calls for the greatest Exertions of Wisdom, Prudence, Integrity and Firmness; as it is the highest Mark of our Confidence and Respect; so it demands your closest Attention to our true and real Interests, and to those Rights and Privileges which we are justly intitled to; the firm and prudent Assertion, and equitable Establishment whereof, will be the best Defence and Security to the Liberty and Happiness of ourselves and Posterity; as a negligent, weak and pusillanimous Conduct, in these most important Concerns, may involve both in endless Miseries. Under these Circumstances, the free Communication of the Sentiments of your Fellow Citizens and Constituents, cannot but be peculiarly acceptable; as, relying upon our warm Approbation, it will encourage and confirm you in the vigorous Prosecution of such Measures as will be most likely to answer the Ends aforesaid.

The principal Objects of your Attention have already been exhibited to the Publick, in the Instructions of several other Towns in the Province to their Representatives, particularly in those of Boston. The following will inform you what are the Sentiments of your Constituents.

I. We recommend to you, to endeavour that Enquiry be made into the Conduct of the Troops stationed amongst us, and that his Majesty's loyal Subjects of this Province may be protected and secured against any Violence and Oppression.

II. That you, with all your Influence, endeavour to efface and remove every injurious Imputation occasioned by partial and unfair Representations of the Conduct of this Province, or any of its Inhabitants.

III. With Respect to the Revenue Laws lately enacted, we esteem them to be our greatest Grievance, as well as the unhappy Cause of most others we now labour under; our obtaining full and effectual Relief from them, you will therefore consider as the most weighty Charge lying upon you.

IV. To enforce the above Laws, the Court of Admiralty is invested with an extraordinary Power, by which Means we are deprived of that firmest Barrier of English Liberty, THE TRIAL BY JURIES; at the same Time that our Fellow Subjects in Great-Britain enjoy the Benefit of it in its full Extent. The Deprivation of such an essential Privilege, and so partial a Distinction, cannot but awaken the Jealousy of every American, and excite you zealously to pursue every legal Measure for the Restoration of it, that the Admiralty-Courts may be confined to their ancient Limits, and the Subject in America be put upon an equal Foot with the Subject in Great-Britain.

V. We earnestly recommend to you, to use every Means that may tend to restore the Harmony and Affection, not long since subsisting between Great-Britain and the Colonies; but which the late Measures have unhappily for both, greatly interrupted, and, if persisted in, may, in the End, totally destroy: But at the same Time you are to keep the strictest Watch over our essential, constitutional Rights and Privileges, that none of them be in the least infringed upon.

VI. With Respect to the publick Money, we expect, and rely upon it, you will not consent to apply it to any Purpose, but upon the most pressing Necessity.

VII. To enquire why no greater Regard is paid to Bills found by our Grand-Juries; and whether a late Information filed by the King's Attorney, where the Jury saw no Evidence on which to found an Indictment, will not tend to render them less esteemed, any entirely useless; and whether Precedents for the same are frequent in Great-Britain, and, when practised, if not alarming to the Subject, and disapproved by the greatest Oracles of the Law.

VIII. We earnestly recommend to you to endeavour to promote the Fishery, so material a Branch of the Business of this County, by every Encouragement in your Power.

IX. We look upon it as the undeniable Right of the House of Representatives of any one Province, to communicate their Sentiments, upon a common Concern, to the Assemblies of any, or all the other Colonies, and to unite with them in humble, dutiful and loyal Petitions to the King for the Redress of a general Grievance.

Attest. JOHN HIGGINSON, Town-Clerk.

At a Town-Meeting held at Brooklyn, by Adjournment, the 30th Day of May, 1769. Voted the following Instructions should be given to their Representative, viz.

To Deacon EBENEZER DAVIS.

S I R,

YOU being chosen to represent this Town in the Great and General Court of this Province, we judge it will be most agreeable to you to know our general Sentiments relative to your Conduct under the present situation of affairs; we make not the least Doubt but that you will, with Firmness and Integrity discharge the Trust we have reposed in you, by shewing your Attachment to the Honour and Service of his Majesty, and the Civil and Religious Rights and Privileges of this Province.

We therefore earnestly recommend and desire that you do not give your Consent or Concurrence in any Thing wherein they may be diminished, and that you use your utmost Endeavours, that such Encroachments as have been made upon them may be speedily removed.

And as there was no Province Tax the last year, it will of Course be very high this; and being less able to bear it, than we were the last Year, on Account of the Demotion of our Trade, and the unusual, not to say unconstitutional Burden laid upon it, we earnestly desire that you will be very careful so as not to give your Consent or Concurrence for any unusual or unconstitutional Grants

AT a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Marblehead, on Monday the 20th of May, 1769, legally convened for the Purpose of giving Instructions to their Representatives, the following were voted and agreed to:

To JOSHUA ORR and JOHN GALLISON, Esquires.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU being chosen to represent the Town of MARBLEHEAD in the Great and General Court of this Province, We your Constituents take the Liberty to give you the following Instructions, to be by you observed and adhered to, in all Cases to which they may have Reference.

I. That to the utmost of your Power, you endeavour to have removed every Thing that has the least Tendency to awe or controul the Freedom of Debate in your Assembly.

II. That, to the utmost of your Ability, you promote every Measure which may tend to heal the unhappy Breach with our Mother Country, and endeavour to have Things once more replaced upon their ancient Footing; to which End, use your best Endeavours to refute the Misrepresentations, which have been made of this Province, to the Government at Home, whereby this People have been treated as if in open Rebellion; And endeavour, by all legal Methods, to have the Authors of such Misrepresentations, if they can be discovered, brought to suffer deserved Punishment.

III. That you by no Means comply with any Requisition, demanding a Reimbursement for any Part of the Charges sustained by the bringing of Troops into this Province; as we cannot conceive to what Purpose they were introduced; as the Course of Justice has never been impeded, nor the civil Magistrate been deprived of the full and free Exercise of his Authority.

IV. Avoid every Measure which may tend to weaken that Union, which at present subsists between the several British Colonies in America; and promote those which may tend to strengthen and increase it.

V. That you endeavour to have a Provincial Agent appointed; a Man of Integrity and Honour, well acquainted with the Interests of the British American Colonies; and let care be taken, that he have an ample Provision to support his Dignity, and to put him above the want of Court Favours.

VI. That you promote, all you can, every rational Scheme for employing the Poor, in every Part of this Province, in Manufactures, or any other Way which may be of publick Utility.

VII. That after the Appointment of the Salary for the Support of his Majesty's Governor, you endeavour to obtain a Vote, that the said Salary be paid Monthly or Quarterly, as shall seem best to the Wisdom of your House.

VIII. That as you are well acquainted with the distressed Condition of the Trade of this Town, by Means of the great Losses it has sustained in the Course of this Year, both in Men and Interest, which will of Consequence augment the Burdens it before laboured under; you use your best Endeavours, to obtain some Abatement of our Part of the Province Tax.

IX. That you oppose any Attempts to lay an Excise on spirituous Liquors, as the general Trade of the Province will be thereby greatly burthened and hindered; but if that cannot be prevented, endeavour to have what is consumed in the Fishery exempted therefrom; as that invaluable Branch of Trade already labours under almost insupportable Burthens; and an Excise would more materially affect the Poor of this, than almost any other Town in the Province.

X. That you make a strict Enquiry into the Conduct of the Officers of the Crown; whether the impartial Administration of Justice has not been greatly obstructed, and the Authority of the Prince, and the Rights of the Subject, been in many Cases trampled upon, with Impunity, by high-handed Offenders, thro' their Venality and Corruption.

XI. That you do not allow, by any Vote or Resolution whatever, a Right in any Power on Earth to levy Taxes on the People of this Province, for the sake of raising a Revenue, saving in the General Assembly of the Province.

XII. FINALLY, Embrace every Opportunity of manifesting our Allegiance to our rightful Sovereign, King GEORGE the Third, acknowledge the supreme legislative Authority of the British Parliament over the whole Empire, excepting the Power of levying Taxes on the Province for the Purpose of a Revenue. And endeavour to wipe off that Reproach for Disloyalty and Disobedience, which has been so liberally cast upon us by malicious and malevolent Persons; at the same Time vindicating the just Rights and Privileges of your Country from the Insults and Designs of wicked & arbitrary Men.

Attest. BENJAMIN BODEN, Town-Clerk.

To Mr. THOMAS DENNY, Representative for the Town of Leicester and Districts of Spencer and Paxton.

SIR,

YOU have received the greatest Testimony of the Confidence your Constituents repose in you by electing you their Representative to serve them in the Great and General Court, or Assembly of this Province; and at a Time, when all the Wisdom and Fortitude you are possessed of, should be exerted: We shall therefore briefly communicate our Sentiments to you.

And first, We would recommend to you the Privileges of a free Assembly, and that you do not suffer any of them to be invaded: The Honour and Dignity of a free Legislature will require a Removal of those Guards and Cannon placed against your House; and if suffered to continue there, will by their firing & drumming be a great Disturbance whilst you are debating upon Matters of the greatest Importance.

Should a Requisition be made of the House of Representatives for the Expence that has been incurred by providing Barracks for the Troops, and supplying them with Necessaries, we strictly enjoin you not to comply with such Requisition, and to be very careful at all Times how the publick Monies are disposed of.

We expect that you assert and maintain the Right of the Subject to petition the King jointly or severally, as there may be Occasion.

We desire that you use your utmost Endeavours to procure us Relief from the Burdens we sustain by the Revenue Acts, which (in our Opinion) answer no other End, than maintaining the Idleness and Luxury of unnecessary Officers and Persons.

We recommend to you by every legal Measure, to endeavour that the Courts of Admiralty be confined to their proper Jurisdiction, according to the ancient English Statutes: And that you remonstrate against any Extension of said Court.

Should a Requisition be made of your House from the Parliament of Great-Britain for acknowledging their Right of taxing the American Colonies, we strictly enjoin you not to comply therewith.

You will take due Notice of an Attack upon the Constitution, by one who is under the greatest Obligations to the Province, and yet has endeavoured to deprive us of our Charter Rights and Privileges: which may be seen in the Copies of his Letters published here, and attested by the Clerk of the Papers in the Honorable House of Commons: the injurious Impressions they have made, you will use your best Endeavours to remove.

And lastly, We do in the most solemn Manner, charge and direct you to maintain all our Rights and Privileges, which we are intitled to from the Laws of Nature and the English Constitution: And that you endeavour to keep them inviolate to the latest Posterity. *For Barnard.*

Major-General MACKAY

being informed, That many of the Soldiers who have deserted from His Majesty's Troops quartered here, being sensible of their Crime and Error, would gladly return and join their Regiments, had they any hopes of Forgiveness:—He hereby offers, and assures a FREE PARDON to every Man who surrenders himself on, or before the last Day of June next, excepting, Edward Reynolds, John Cameron, Hugh Watkins, Robert Gains, William Bostle, and Thomas Hibbard, of the 14th Regiment: James Nagle, Thomas Coffey, Daniel Rogers, Patrick Denison, John Reddy, and James Croft of the 29th Regiment: Robert Jones, Matthew Coleman, Ralph Bridge, Thomas Sullivan, Archibald Emawille, and Michael Clifford of the 64th Regiment; whose Crimes are of such a Nature, as to oblige him to exclude them from any Promise of Pardon: And a Reward of THREE GUINEAS each is offered for apprehending and securing them in any of the publick Goals.

Such Men as take the Benefit of the above PARDON are desired to go to the nearest Justice of the Peace, or Military Officer, and get a Certificate of the Day of their Surrender, and a Pass to come to Boston, as they may depend that every Man who is taken up, or deserts from this Date, will be brought to a General Court Martial.

BOSTON, 23d May, 1769.

By Order of Major-General MACKAY,

G. Fordyce,

Major of Brigade.

William Fisher

in Cornhill.

Continues to sell at the lowest Prices.

A General Assortment of English

Goods, suitable for the Season. Also,

FINE HYSON TEA.

Public Vendue-Office, North-End.

Where there are NOW to be Sold at very low Rates indeed, All sorts of Handkerchiefs per dozen, &c. all sorts of Checks per the Piece, Linens of all widths & fineness, fine black Stockings, white ditto, all-wide, yard-wide and 7-8th fine Hollands, Damask & Diaper Tablecloths, English Bed Ticks, and a great Variety of other Articles, both new and second-hand.

Constant Attendance given at said Office. TO-MORROW at 6 o'clock the sale will be continued and a new Assortment opened.

NORTH-END.

JOHN GEARISH.

To be Sold cheap for Cash,

By John Gore, jun'r.

Opposite LIBERTY TREE, BOSTON.

North American Manufactures viz

Blue, black, claret coloured and mix'd Cloths, Whittings, mix'd Cotton and Linnen, masqueraded ditto, superfine mix'd double Camblet for Mens Summer or Womens Winter Ware, half yard & 3-qr. Diaper, fine 7-8th Nuthfield Linnen, Mens ribb'd worsted Hose, white cotton and linnen Tow-cloth, Lynn Shoes, Pole Combs, Cards, &c.

N. B. All sorts of Mens and Womens Wire manufactured in New-England, taken in Exchange for English Goods.

Cash given for any that is wanted. At the same Place may be had a general Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, which will be Sold extreme low for Cash.

BOARDING.

Genteel Lodgings and Boarding,

For young Ladies and Gentlemen, in Hanover-Street, nearly opposite the House of Benjamin Hallowell, jun, Esq; Enquire of the Printer.

Convenient Boarding to

be had in a good situation near Faneuil-Hall: Enquire of the Printer.

Boarding and Lodging

With a large handsome Chamber, fronting the Main-Street near the Common, with Accommodations for a Servant if necessary: Enquire of the Printer.

A Leather Fire-Bucket mark'd

J. GREENE, No. 6, 1762, has been missing since the Fire at the Goal: If any Person has found said Bucket, it is desired they would inform the Printer hereof.

BOSTON: Printed by R. Draper.

vide Pa 501

vide page 529 for the marginal notes & references

vide the margin Pa 525